INDONESIA--ALLOCATION OF PARLIAMENTARY SEATS

I.   The new parliament's 257 elected seats

     will be distributed to the various parties

     by a proportional process involving as

     many as four possible "allocations."

     A.   The first two of these allocations

          are to be on a district level, and the

          last two on a national level.

     B.   The "allocation" procedure will stop,

          of course, as soon as all 257 seats

          are handed out--which might even

          occur at the very first "allocation."

II. "First Round" of "allocation" (District

     level): First, the number of seats allotted

     to the District are divided into the total

     valid vote cast in the District, to deter-

     mine the number of votes required to win

     one seat. This is the "District Quota" for

     the "First Round."

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and a seat assigned to that party

for every "quota" of votes it has

received.

B. Any party which has not polled enough

to total a single "quota" misses out

altogether on the "First Round."

C. Any party which, after ~~balancing~~ *WINNING ONE SEAT FOR*

EACH "quota~~s~~" voted, ~~with seats,~~ has some

LEFTOVER ~~remaining~~ votes (less than a "quota"),

holds over these extra votes until

the "Second Round."

III. "Second Round" of "allocation" (also District

level): Now, at the conclusion of the

"First Round," there will be a good many

votes for parties which do not add up to

a "quota" and, conversely, there will be a

few seats (equal in number to the total of

these fractional "quota" votes) not yet

awarded. This is the raw material for the

"Second Round."

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the remaining vote to determine the new
"quota" required to win a "Second
Round" seat. The new "quota" could
easily be a larger or smaller figure
than won a seat on the "First Round."

B. This remaining vote is again counted
    by parties, and those whose votes total
    (THE NEW)
    a "quota" get one of the remaining
    seats.

C. However, a complication now appears,
    since "linking" (combining the returns
    of two or more parties) is permitted in
    the "Second Round." Example: three
    or more minor parties could combine
    their sub-"quota" remainders to make
    up a full "quota" and thus be assigned
    a seat. The problem of who would occupy
    the seat would then be thrashed out
    among the "linkers."

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IV. If all 257 elected seats have not been
allocated by the end of the "Second Round,"
the process enters its "Third Round,"
this time at the National level.

A. The Central Election Committee adds
together all votes remaining after
the first two rounds, as well as all
remaining unallocated seats, and by
division derives the third "quota"
figure--the number of votes needed to
win one of the remaining seats.

B. These remaining votes are again counted
by parties, who again may "link" as
they choose, and those who attain a
"quota" are awarded a seat.

V. In the event that the "Third Round" has not
resulted in all remaining seats being assign-
ed, the process enters its fourth and final
round.

A. Those parties or "linked" parties who
possess the largest number of left-over
votes receive any remaining seats.

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